NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PRITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Bro WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas IRVING HALL, Irving place .- BLIND TON'S GRAND

ECORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREAM
LLADS MUSICAL GENS, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House
a Janu 4 West Twenty-fourth street.-Masked Ball. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposits
Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiop an Singing, Dancing, &c.—
The Spayer, A Head Without a Body.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

COOPER INSTITUTE, Aster Place, -GREAT FAIR OF THE LADIES OF St. ANN'S CHUNCH, Eighth street.

ST. COLUMBIA'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue. - LABOR' FAIR.

TRENOR'S WASHINGTON HALL, Fourth and South Seventh streets Brooklyn, E. D. Buckley's Minsteres.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, April 12, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE PENIANS.

We publish this morning highly interesting intelligence, illustrated by two handsome maps, of the movements of the Fenish vanguard in the vicinity of Campobello Island, and of the trial of the arrested Fentans in

The form of the New Brunswick authorities are fully aroused, and reinforcements of ships and men had been bastily forwarded to the Ray of Fundy and St. Croix river in order to downst Campobello Island and to watch the vateers in the harbor of Eastport. The British Fenian.

50 offen new comprises three vessels, while the sand forces on the island have been materiincreased. In spite of the watchfulness of e British vessels, which have established a sort blockade of the port of Eastport, one of the Fenian vessels managed to escape, and put to bound for some unknown destination. The United States Marshal and British Consul were at a o account for either the escape or destinat on of the vessel. The F nians at Eastport are holding open convention in the town hall, awaiting the arrival of other organizations and recruiting new volunteers. Many American veteran soldiers had joined their ranks, while numbers of the provincial volunteers had abandoned the "cruel red, and were enlisting under the "green."

The examination of Murphy and his friends at Cornwall was conducted in secret. They were remanded for trial on Tuesday next. The examination of Shea took place at Toronto yesterday. Such demonstrations were made by his friends and the sympathizers with Fenian ism as led to the belief that a rescue would be attempted, and he was sent to jail under guard for fear of such an attempt being made

All reports to the effect that President Johnson has issued or intends to issue a proclamation against any evasion of the neutrality laws are utterly untrue. He has not received intelligence of any such violation

A map of Campobello is published elsewhere this morning, showing its strategic importance, with a full description of the island.

THE CONFEDERATION

Our New Brunswick correspondent sends us an inter-esting résumé of the proceedings of the Provincial Par eating returns of the proceedings of the liament on the subject of confederation, which resulted in the violent disruption of the government, as we have been advised by telegraph. The action of the Upper been advised by telegraph. The action of the Upper House in endorsing the Queber scheme was unexpectedly approved by the Governor, who had been con-midered an anti-confederationist, and better the members

really opposed to the scheme were compelled to resign.

The passage of these resolutions and the adoption of the subject of confederation created great indignation The agitation of the question will lead, it is believed, to the ent to thus arbitrarily legislate North America the same feeling and circumstances which resulted in our Revolution of 1776. The opposi-tion to the scheme of confederation is very open, bold and undisquised, and our correspondent represents it as of a decidedly revolutionary tendency. The example of the United States in 1776 is quoted as worthy of emula-tion, and the influence of this country is felt in a degree the friends of confederation are slow to confes and admire. The desire for annexation to the United States is already strong, and constantly increasing; and profound respect for our institutions, customs and men

ed on all sides by the people of the province The late action of the Upper House of the New Bruns wick Parliament in adopting the confederation resolu tions and address is explained by the statement of our correspondent that the body is not elected by the people, but appointed by the Crown, and by no means represents the prevailing sentiment on the subject of e

Among the curious arguments of those favoring confederation is one to the effect that the confederated provinces will have power to second from Great Britain and onnex themselves to the United States, as they do aire, while as separate provinces they will not have power sufficient to do this, and will be checked by the nome government in every such effort. It is stated that there is no party or person in the provinces in ence of a prince imperial or king to rule the united country. The bitterest confederationists are opposed to this feature of the scheme. It is anticipated that the emigration of young men from the provinces to the United States will be very great this spring.

EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the French steamship Pereiro at this port, the Asia at Balifax, the North American at Portland and the Delaware at the have news from Europe to the 1st of April, two days

aspect. Its difficulties had increased and Prussia and Au tria were in active war preparation. General Bene-felwas appointed Commander in Chief of the Austria forces. Prussia had placed some of her most distry guished army corps on a war footing, and they were ordered to be in readiness for immediate service. Italy to reported as being heavily arming, and it is again americal that she will join Pressia. The very latest To era, and the London Toner cannot be Last," merever "fierosly they may wreingle."

h government had ordered the officers at Thymosth to expedite the sailing of six war vessels estined, it was thought, for the gulf and river St.

Head Centre Stephens had personally announced to the editor of the Opinion Nationals, of Paris, his approaching departure from Prants, for America.

The Liverpool marks' a were closed from the 20th to the evaning of the 31st of March. Consols closed in Lon-era March 31 at 83% a 85% for money. The market for American securities is reported dull, and all ascuritres dull and dresping. CONGRESS.

In the Senate the Judiciary Committee was discharged.

from further consideration of a resolution inquiring what egislation is necessary to protect army officers from lia-dility to the civil courts for acts done in the performance of callitary duty, the subject being covered by the bill plready reported from the committee. A resolution was

Capitol building. The further consideration of the House bill in relation to the writ of habeas corpus, and the bill until to-day.

In the House yesterday no business of much intere was transacted. The Senate bill to relimburse Missouri for expenditures in suppressing the rebellion was passed by a vote of 68 to 25. The bill appropriates \$6,715,089 65 for that purpose. The bill to regulate the pay of the army was reported back with a substitute and made a special order for Wednesday fortnight. A resolution was adopted direction the Judiciary Committee to leading was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to make the shares in national banks liable to attachment and levy of execution under State laws for the payment of debts of the over till to-morrow, after an interesting debate. The Agricultural College bill was passed.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed amending the charter of Brooklyn; authorizing the sale of certain lands in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the extension of the Dry Dock and East Broadway and Battery Railroad; to provide for the appointment of the additional number of one hundred notaries public in and for the city of New York. The Senate refused to consider the resolution to adjourn sine die on the 14th inst. Bills to mend the Railroad law and to authorize the extens of railroad tracks in Grand and other streets of New

York were made special orders.

In the Assembly bills providing for a railroad in Esser and other streets in New York; to incorporate the Met-ropolitan Improvement Company of New York; to au-thorize the construction of a railroad in certain streets of New York; to authorize the Comptroller of the city of New York; to annoval the Comptoner of the chy of New York to raise money by loan; to incorporate the Brooklyn Improvement Company, and to amend the act relative to the sewerage and drainage act in New York city, were passed. Bills to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School and Misaionary Society of New York city, and to increase the salary of firemen in the Metropolitan Fire District, were reported. A resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to confer breet rank in certain cases on officers of the National Geard.

THE CITY.

The Quarantine Commissioners of this port yesterday received from the Naty Department on answer to their request asking for the use of one or more United States vessels for hospital purposes. The Department will allow this city the use of the Saratoga or Portsmouth, or both ships, if necessary; but is of the opinion that naval hulks are not proper tessels on board of which to place

"A great number of complaints were received at the dquarters of the Board of Health yesterday by the clerk of the Complaint Bureau. Several swill milk cow tables, such as that on Fifty-fifth street, in this city, and the Bergen street and Stuyvesant stables of Brooklyn.

are complained of as intolerable nuisances. The drivers on the third and Sixth Avenue Railroads yesterday struck for higher wages, and during the greater portion of the day, on the former, and the entire day, on the latter, traffit was stopped. The present rate of wages is but two dollars, and the demand made is for lifty cents extra. The drivers on the other lines are mined to follow the example of those on the rail reads above mentioned. Towards evening a compromis was effected with a few of the drivers on the Third Ave nue Railroad, but as the larger portion held out, traffi was but imperfectly resumed. Several of the driver

were badly beaten by the atleged strikers.

In the United States Communisioner's office, before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, the case of John Rosser, Sprague, was again brought forward. No final result has been arrived at, as the Commissioner reserves his judg-ment upon a point of law raised by defendant's counsel as whether any offence cognizable by the statutes has been committed. The charge against F. C. Bryan, cap-tain of the Washington Booth, of having assaulted his ad officer, will be resumed to-day, when further tes

Schuyler frauds case, in the suit brought by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company sgainst Morris Ketchum & Co., was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham. It was in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham. It was contended that Mr. Ketchum could not recever, on account of his negligence in not knowing of the frauds, and on the other sand it was argued that the gentleman could not possibly become aware of these frauds without stepping out of his regular deties as director. Mr. Ketchum was placed upon the stand and testified as to his connection with the rawroad company. Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

Corporation Counsel O'Gorman moved yesterday, before Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, for a new trial

fore Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, for a new trial in the case of George and Anne Gross, whose property was destroyed during the draft riote. Verdicts were rendered in their favor by two juries in the Superior Court, amounting in the aggregate to forty-seven thou-sand dollars, the husband, who was merely a life owner in the estate, getting the larger verdict. The total value of the property, as proved on trial, was asserted to be rty-seven thousand dollars, and get the verdict were ten thousand dollars in excess of that amount. Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdicts were excessive.

In the General Sessions yesterday Daniel McGregor worth of clothing from Henry H. Jones, pleaded guilty He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Commissioner Betts yesterday committed for trial fou Harry, while on the voyage from Liverpool to New York, work and that one of the men said he could not do duty at night in the rigging unless a lantern were sent up to

good one of the receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company, to act in conjunction with Mr. Leffingwell, The mails for the German States and Northern Europe

via Bremen, by the United ates mail steamship Atlantic, Captain Hoyer, of the No. 'a American Lloyda' line, will close at the Post Office on Friday, 13th inst., at three P. M. The stock market was firm yesterday, including gov-

ornments: Gold closed at 127)4.

There was some little improvement in the condition of commercial affairs yesterday, though it was scarcely discernible, and it was consined mostly to domestic produce. There was greater activity and some in the breadstuffs market; but there was no coping. Petroleum was nearly nominal. Sugar un-anged. Coffee firm for prime, but heavy for common On 'Change flour was steady. Wheat was firmer. Corn higher. Oats higher. Pork irregular. Lard and whiskey dull and nominal

MISCELLANEOUS

In the District Court of the United States, at Alexan dria, Va., Judge Underwood presiding, an important decision was rendered yesterday. Thomas Garvin was im-prisented some time ago by the Provest Court under the Freedmen's Bureau law, and his counsel sued out an ap plication for a writ of habeas corpus, under the suppos non that the President's proclamation restored that writ.
The case was argued before Judge Underwood, who daded that the proclamation did not restore the writ.

Orders have been issued from the War Department t the Assistant Commissioners in the Southern States to inform the people that the President's proclamation does not release them from the operations of military law. This order is cautiously worded, and not intended to go beyond the circles it refers to.

A large Spanish man-of war sailed some time ago from an English port for the Pacific coast. Admiral Quesada, it is new known, goes out in her to take command of the Spanish l'actic squadron. He has orders to attack the Independencia and Huescar. Silver and copper to the value of \$600,006 have been captured in the Pacific and landed in Spain.

The brig Star of Hope, from Boston; the bark Carmet

and brig Cyclons, both English, and three other vessels, names unknown, were totally wrocked in the late gale on the Gulf coust. No lives were lost. The schooner Wm. Cognins, bound for New York from Prince Edward Island, was burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp on the 8th inst. The British bark Sir George Grey was wrecked on Cockburn's Island, in the Pacific, on February 20. The Mississippi steamer Northern Light

A terr ble wholesale murder of seven persons was disovered in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. The bodies of a Mr. Decring, who lived on his farm at Point House road and James lane, in the lower section of the city, his wife, niece and four children, were found shockingly mutilated and hid in a barn and corn crib. It is suppeecd a German laborer and a boy who had been hired on the farm committed the horrible deed for plunder. It is thought the deed occurred on Friday last. Only one member of the family was saved, a

tant relative. Mayor McMichael has issued a proclams tion offering \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the mu-

The execution of William Grady, for the murder Fergus Collins, took place yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J.,
A report of the affair, together with the several points
in the case, we publish to-day. Grady, the condemned,
died firm, and to the last moment protested his innocence. He elicited from those who witnessed the exc-

cution a strong feeling of sympathy.

Green, the Malden murderer, is to be hung to-morrow.

A fire occurred at Pithole on Tuesday, which destroyed property of the Titusville Pipe Company to the amount of \$15,000. Nearly one thousand barrels of oil were also

Two hundred and forty-seven post offices were re opened in the South during the month of March. One indred and thirty-nine new offices were established, thirty-six discontinued and the names of twenty-five

thanged.

The flood in the Mississippi is passing off, and the prevases in Louisiana are being closed. An expedition from Campeachy against Tobasco Bar was being fitted out when the schooner Pacific left Mex-ico, on the 24th ult. Guerilla warfare still continues. yesterday by orders from Washington. He had been im prisoned for several months at Richmond.

Senator Doolittle was severely censured in the Visconsin Legislature on the night of the 10th inst. for disobeying their instructions in voting against the Civil Rights bill. They declare it is his duty to resign.

The ice having broken at St. Paul, Minn., the Mississippi river is now open to that point.

Niggerheads and Copporheads Again a

The same class of men who, prior to our late civil war, were engaged in disturbing the quiet and peace of the country, are once more at their work of fomenting strife. The radical negro-worshipping journals, under the lead of the Chicago representative of that class, are urging Congress to impeach the President, while the copperhead and rebel organ in this city openly counsels non-enforce ment of the laws of Congress on the part of the Executive, and urges the forcible admission of the Southern representatives into Congress even at the point of the bayonet. This rebel sheet, which never failed to speak a good word in behalf of the Southern confederacy or to sneer at the North during the war, now urges the President to "fix a day for the representatives of the Southern States to take their seats in Congress," and, "should violence be offered them, let the President send a detachment of federal troops to preserve order in the Capitol." It is in this manner that the nigger head journals, in their cry for impeachment and the copperhead organs, for the use of bayonets in Congress, are playing into each others hands and leading us onward towards another bloody revolution. It is the same spirit that brought on our late war, that plunged the country into a life and death struggle, and made it necessary to sacrifice both life and treasure to prevent the destruction of the Union. If they are permitted to continue their work we shall be again plunged into a war; but if another revolution is the result it will not be confined to the South, but will extend all over the North. The niggerhead and copperhead journals are pursuing the very course that will decide where the struggle will be.

Our late war was fought by the Union-loving people. The rebellion was put down by the people in spite of and even against the intrigues of the politicians. Having once made great sacrifices for the country, they will mark the men and the factions who are trying to bring on another strife; and if a revolution comes these who have been foremost in fomenting it will find that they cannot escape the penalty nor avert the wrath of an indignant public. The people have put down one rebellion, have put an end to one revolution, and are now anxious for peace, quiet and harmony. But if this boon is refused by the politicians, if this is prevented by the agitaters throughout the country, whether they are of that class which the Chicago paper repre sents or of that which follows the lead of the rebel organ in this city, or of both combined it will make but little difference. If the people find it necessary to again assert their majesty in defence of the Union, they will see to it that all such disorganizing ar agencies are removed from their midst. President Johnson has wisely taken his stand on the side of the people, and with them occupies the medium ground between the two factions who are now laboring to bring on another revolution by the cry of impeachment and the use of bayonets. All that he has to do is to hold fast to the policy which he has chosen and so ably defended. Time will vindicate and the people sustain him. He may not be able to accomplish much with this Congress; but if he adheres firmly to his present policy, makes the issue plain before the people, and uses the means at his disposal to sustain

himself, he need have no fear in regard to the next Congress. But in order that the issue may be made plain and distinct he must do something be sides talk and write messages. It is true that they are necessary, but will be of little avail unless followed up with practical deeds. He is surrounded with officeholders, from members of his Cabinet down, who are intriguing against him and conspiring together for the defeat of his policy. The country is swarming with internal revenue and other officers who are openly thwarting the measures of his administration. If all this is allowed to go on, and the President takes no steps to arrest it, he will find that they will befog the issues at the fall elections the same as they did in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and Andrew Johnson will be swamped by neglecting to use the means at his disposal. Nothing would better please the extreme niggerhead faction or the one hand, and the copperhead on the other, than for him to retain his enemies in the Cabinet and offices throughout the country. We are astonished that Mr. Johnson, with long political career, does not realize that the only way to make an administration success ful is to secure harmony in every department and a cordial co-operation of all its officials throughout the country. It is his duty to commence with his Cabinet at once, and remove every member who is not in accord with him, and extend this work to every office in the length and breadth of the land. He cannot commence too soon for his own good or for the success of his administration. He must know that in these modern times, with the vast increase of tederal officeholders since the war, he can make but little headway in shaping the policy of the party conventions with all these officials conspiring with Congress against him. Let him do his duty to himself, to the country and to the people, who universally

the result. But, in order to be successful, he must not lose any more time. Delay is dangerous, and may prove disastrous.

The Fenian Trouble in Maine-Attitude

lision on our Eastern border. Our news despatches indicate the nature of this danger. Some days ago we published the story that several vessels, with some thousands of Fenians, had left this port on a secret expedition. The current report was that they were going to the Bermudas, but a portion of this Fenian fleet seems to have turned up at Eastport in Maine, the last foothold on American soil. Some of the disorderly elements even seem to have got over the line into New Brunswick and cut the communication with the Canadian cities. Rather the communication was cut; there does not appear to be any evidence that it was not cut by the Tenians of the loyal province, and it may easily have been done by those from the British army who are said to have seized this occasion to desert in large numbers. There is no evidence that any violation of the neutrality has taken place from our side. On the con trary, the Fenian ships reported as touching at Eastport on their way to some other point were demined there by the Custom House anthorities. Thus all the effervescent fury was rendered harmless; due notice was given to the New Brunswick-authorities to strengthen their frontier posts, and they availed themselves of this notice by reinforcing and adopting other measures to defend Campobello island, opposite to Eastport, which it was said the Fenians intended to seize.

But the British naval authorities, as if fearful that the neutrality would not be violated have adopted the very course most calculated to precipitate a collision. The latest news from Eastport represents two British men-ofwar as assuming a hostile attitude there, with their steam up, ports open, and every preparation made for the commission of any act against the peace of our soil or waters that the rash ness of a hot-headed officer may suggest. All the elements are ready, and it needs only the insult of this British menace to awaken in the disturbed quarter a spirit that will not be laid without the shedding of blood. If the Fenians have chosen New Brunswick or Nova Scotia for their theatre of operations, they may have been led to do so by the consideration that the people of those pro vinces seem less imbued with that spirit of truculent loyalty to British dictation so manifest in Canada; but undoubtedly another consideration had a large share in leading them that way. That is just now the sphere in which American hostility to everything British is most likely to be felt. It is the district in which the fishermen are a great power, and in which the question of the fisheries is the all-important one of the day. Fenianism desires to be present at the very point where Great Britain and the United States are likely, if anywhere, to be in hostile contact. It may be assumed that their presence in such a sphere will not tend to cool the temper of the people or lead to a more patient discussion of grievances. And if the British authorities-as hot-headed as the Fenians in this matter-shall meet them half way, it is probable that those disorderly persons may succeed in compromising the rela-

tions of the two governments. Our relations with Great Britain are friendly, and her ships have the right to our harbors, and we have always recognized that right, and always shall, in the amplest spirit of hospitality-not following in this the niggardly example so often set us by British authorities themselves. But an indelicate use of that priv ilege at the present time is dangerous. A mistaken display of power in our waters; the foolish assumption of an attitude that ships only assume in the waters of an enemy; the menace of open ports and pointed guns, all this can only irriente, and cannot conduce to that moderation and mutual deference of nations toward each other so doubly necessary where there are two possible causes of trouble. If there is collision, it will be not only the fault of the Fenians, but of the British naval authorities-We have amply provided against violations of the neutrality from our side, and such provision within our own waters certainly must be left to us or we cannot be held responsible.

THE NEXT ELECTION.—The constitution of the United States, now abolished by the action of the radicals in Congress, will be re-enacted in the next election.

MORE AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR WANTED ON THE FISHING GROUNDS .- We have already chronicled the fact that a considerable fleet of British menof war have left England for this side of the Atlantic, supposed to be destined for the fishing grounds. This movement calls for imme diate and vigorous measures on the part of the American government. It demands the presence on the fishing grounds of a fleet of American men-of-war able to cope with the English and project the rights of our hardy fishermen. We should not suffer defeat upon any position we may attempt to maintain in this matter of account of insufficiency of naval strength. We should be successful from the beginning, and no repetition of the Chesapeake and Shannon affair permitted. The arrogance of English navy officers is proverbial, and there is no knowing at what moment they may fire the first shot We should have ready a naval force sufficient to take the bull by the horns from the start It is no doubt very pleasant to have large fleets in the Mediterranean and on other agree able stations, but they are of no practical use at this juncture. They are wanted at points where a hereditary enemy presents a menacing attitude. They are wanted on the turbulen waters of the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur, and not upon the placid waters of the Mediterranean. We trust the government will immediately order to the fishing grounds those fleets now doing fancy

THE SOUTHERN STATES .- The admission of the southern States will be settled in the next elections by the votes of the Northern people.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE EUROPEAN DISPICUL-Tr.-The London Times is very uneasy lesi the British government and people should be dragged into the Prussian and Austrian quarrel. It declares that war between these Powers is inevitable, and begs that England will bold aloof. The Times need not be in the least degree alarmed. England has no idea of interfering. What with the fright which the Fenians have created, and many other little out side accoun's to be settled, England has quite enough to do, and has no relish for a foreign war just now. Her fleet is much more likely

to be employed off the coasts of British North America and Ireland for a little time to come than in the Baltic or Mediterranean, and if the exchequer is to be further embarrassed than it is by the present heavy expense of maintaining and transporting regulars and militia, it will There seems to be imminent danger of a colnot be in the service of Prussia. England, in fact, has quite as much on hand touching her domestic affairs as she can well attend to at present.

Ocean Yachting Matches-The America

Prize Cap.

Our recent allusion to the prize cup won by the famous yacht America has recalled the at tention of yachtmen on both sides the Atlantic to this almost forgotten trophy. We republish in another column this morning the omments which Hunt's Yachting Magazine, the English organ in such matters, has seen fit to make in reply to the HERALD article. While American yachtmen are becoming more and more eager for ocean matches, the yachtmen of England have lately been losing interest in this phase of the glorious pastime. This lack of spirit is so marked that it is regarded as "a danger as serious as ever sappe?, the foundation of a national institution." It seems that at most of the races in British waters the yachts are left entirely to the care of professionals as a racehorse is entrusted to its jockey, and the owners "are content to look on and admire, and gradually become little better than passengers on board their vessels, without any incentive to become thorough working hands, practical sailors, good helmsmen and average navigators." As another instance of this want of enterprise, it is related that Captain P. C. Lovett, of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, proposed an ocean race from Plymouth to Gibraltar; but although the project created some excitement and was talked about at all the clubs, it had to be abandoned because only three vessels, including that of Captain Lovett, entered for the contest, and all of them belonged to Captain Lovett's own club, although there are twenty royal clubs in the United Kingdom, No wonder that this state of affairs is regarded as decidedly dangerous to the very existence of vacting as a national institution.

The victory of the America, at Cowes, on the 22d of August, 1851, roused the English yachtmen to a sense of the inferiority of their vessels. They purchased the America, although they did not know how to sail her, and used her as a model for their shipwrights. All the novelties in her hull, spars, gear, canvas and ballast were carefully imitated Their "old-fashioned yachts looked like tea boxes alongside of the Americanized beauties that sprang forth from almost every yacht building slip in the kingdom." In fact, as this Yachting Magazine confesses, they "swallowed humble pie with the pleasantest of grimaces,' and "forthwith rushed into framing and plank ing, pulling to pieces and building up again, putting sterns where bows had been, and almost vice versa; for surely such transformations never had been seen in shipwrights' hands as in the first few years after the America's visit." But now, after all these alterations, the English yachtmen believe that their vessels are the best in the world. As the yachting writer says:-"We have obtained a class of yachts that may be studied with advantage as models of naval architecture, such as the science, skill and practical experience of our builders might be expected to produce; and we may now be said to possess a yacht fleet as nearly approaching to perfection as possible." It is upon this very point that we desire to undeceive the English yachtmen, and for that reason we have reminded them of the America champion cup, which was presented to the New York Yacht Club by the owners of the America "as a perpetual challenge cup for all organized yacht clubs of any foreign country." This challenge to British yachtmen has not yet been accepted, although it has been open for several years. Enthusiastic Englishmen still "fondly cherish the idea that the cup will still travel back across the Atlantic and yet be that they "have the means, the talent and the plack to do it;" but none of them-has yet been bold enough to make the attempt. We invite them to come and try; we promise them the most cordial welcome: but we assure them that it will be much harder work to take back the can than it was to win it on that memorable day when the America was ahead and all the

English vachts nowhere.

If the English yachts have been immensely improved since 1851, so have those of this country. They may have equalled the model which we then sent over to them : but we have surpassed it long ago. Our yachtmen, too, are in far better case than ever before. The turor for ocean matches, which has died away in England, is in tull force here. Last season when Captain Lovett tried in vain to get some body to race with him to Gibraltar, half a dozen ocean races were sailed here, and if the callant captain had been on hand with his yacht he would have found plenty of American rachtmen ready to accept his challenge. The English sneer about the "comparatively smooth Long Island Sound" has long since lost all its application. The days of duckpond yachting are over on this side the Atlantic The Yachling Magazine hopes that Captain Lovett "will again bring forward his spirited programme this year," and that "it will be met with that plucky support it so well deserves." This hope we most cordially re-echo; for we are assured that the race to Gibraltar is merely preliminary to the organization of "a fleet of powerful schooners to cross the Atlantic and wake up Uncle Sam in the bay of New York." When they arrive they will find Uncle Sam wide awake and ready to greet them most hospitably. But whether or not "the man and ship will still be forthcoming-British built, British sailed and under a British burgeethat will bring back that cup to our island seas" is quite another question. Undoubtedly "the yacht-and her owner-that accomplishes this feat will place the club he represents a the head of every yacht club, and will need neither granite pedestal nor marble tablet to perpetuate his fame;" but it will be time enough to order the pedestal and the tablet after the triumph is achieved. The New York Yacht Club will furnish a Yankee ship and a Yankee erew to secure and retain the cup which the America won, Let the English yachts come; the sooner the better. If they put off the expedition for another year they may find a fleet of American, yachts ready to compete with them on their own waters in 1867. The Paris Exposition will be held in that year, and many Araericans will go abroad. Some of them will go, in their own yachts, and show the Englishmen not one but a dozen

Americas. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the French Emperor will offer a prize cup for yachts in connection with the Exposition. At any rate, with the prospect of such races ahe the season of 1866 ought to be remarkably brilliant. Our yachtmen should display re-newed ardor and energy, and besides the annual reception, review and squadron cruise, there should be a number of ocean matches arranged by way of practice for the grand contest that is to decide the relative superiority of America and England.

Important Diplomatic Mission.

Undoubtedly the fate of Mexico is soon to be ettled one way or the other. This must be obvious to all who have taken note of the remarkable party of diplomats and millionaires that left this city for Vera Cruz on Monday last. This party was composed of Don Luis de Ar royo, Messrs. Erneston Barron and J. P. O'Sullivan, and the irrepressible Chevalier Wikoff. Don Luis de Arroyo is a member of Maximilian's government-part of the imperial machine-and, withal, a very worthy and respectable part. He has been on his travels taking note how imperial and other Mexican stock stands with the American people, and goes home to report. He detected and exposed Estvan while here, and he also saw the President. He will be able to give his imperial master some practical views and sound counsel.

Mr. Barron is a member of the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., a free financial lance, ready to accept a Mexican peerage, if such a thing seems worth while, or otherwise to be a mere millionaire in a Mexican republic. Feeling, perhaps, that there may be little to choose between the two, he goes particularly to see if the empire will pay. Mr. O'Sullivan is said not to be a Fenian. He is interested in railroads in Mexico city, in railroads out of Mexico city, and in a line of Mexican steamers for the Pacific coast. He has no doubt seen Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, who has a great many ships to sell. The Chevalier Wikoff goes out on general account. True to the instincts of a roving diplomatist, he goes to the country where there seems to be the most promising field for the exercise of his peculiar ability. He is just from St. Cloud, where he saw the Emperor of France, and it is fit that he should study, as a philosopher and a historian, the other extreme of imperial exis. ence. By comparison of such extremes philosophy gives to the world its wisest lessons and may render even the most humble contented with his lot.

From the four gentlemen named the Emperor Max may draw all that it is necessary for him to know in his present difficulties. From Arroyo he may get the sentiments of the American people and their President; from the Chevalier Wikoff the views of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and from Barron and O'Sullivan he may find out how he is regarded by that most sensitive barometer of the state of governments-the money interest of the world. He will find out the extent to which Marshall O. Roberts is ready to venture his ships, is well as how much farther the money owners and loaners of Europe will go with him. With such a concentration of intelligence to guide him he must be able to take a positive course. We believe that the result of all will be that he will go boldly to the people and put the que stion of empire or republic to the vote. In the \$ case the republic will of course be chosen, and Maximilian may even be made its President.

Such a course, with such results, would smash to pieces all the elements of opposition. We would then recognize his government at once, for we would have no ground on which to refuse. There would be left only one obnoxious point-that of the relations of the government to France. But we could not m fairness object to the little republic's having such a great advantage in life as that; for it is a great advantage, since it is certain that, however rich the Mexican placers may have been, and whatever they yielded to the Spanish during three hundred years, Mexico has in the last three years found her richest placer to be in Paris. All her other placers together nev vielded as this one has; and shall we deprive her of it? No. Let her have the republic and Max for President through half a dozen terms if she likes. We shall never object to a good republican government working the Paris placer to the greatest possible extent, and we are quite sure that the Mexicans will not object

Ban Policy.-It is bad policy for the War Department to retain any negroes in the army. Such soldiers will some day be the nucleus of nigger insurrections in the South, as they once were in St. Domingo. Our soldiers should all

THE CHOLERA AND THE WALL STREET BEARS. There is no class of persons so prone to take advantage of any pub'ic misfortune to attain their own objects as the bulls and bears of Wall street. During the cebellion every little Union disaster was magnified into soraething terrible, and the prices of gold and stocks were sent up or down accordingly. In de fault of having no rebellion material to work vipon, the stockjobbers of Wall street have seized upon the report that the cholera was coming bitherward, and on the strength of that the beam the other day smashed down stocks four or five per cent. We do not care for either the bulls or the bears, and if people who know nothing about the dodges and fluctuations of the sto market venture into it and get their fingers burned, it is their own fault.

The effort to excite a panic here upon the report that the cholera was coming is to be emphatically deprecated. There is really no danger to be apprehended at present upon that score. The single case reported yesterday was proven by two or three of our most experienced physicians, after a post mortem examination, to be no case of cholera at all.

PLANTATION MANNERS .- The radicals and radical journals seem to be picking up the old plantation manners once so much in favor with the radicals of the South. See Tribune-"liar." "seoundrel," &c.

The RENT AGRATICA,—This afterneon the long pre-pared mass meeting of the prants is to take place in completes square, to which not only the Germans, who have started this movement, but also the English elo-ment, are invited.

ment, are invited.

The Sollemes and Saile see Release Society.—It having come to the knowledge of the gentlemen is charge of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Society, at No. 156 Canal street, that there are, ever three hundred detabled German veterame of the war, as well as the widows and orphans of this class, in this city, clearly entitled to aid and assistance, they make an appeal to the charlashy disposed to join typem in contributing to the relief fund now being raised, for this specific purpose.

Layers Fairs von tus Destricts Combines of Charleston, S. C.—A fair will be held this evening at St. Colombia's school: Joune, twenty fifth street, near Eighth avenue, for the benefit of the school poor and orphans of Charlestota, S. C., under Bishop Lynch. An excellent

issue so plain that there can be no mistaking

approve his course, by as boldly sustaining his

policy in this manner as he has been in defend-

ing it otherwise, and he will have made the